

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Wednesday Morning, February 3, 1864.

[No. 24.]

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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MINING CERTIFICATES,
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Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms,
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IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

All Orders addressed "To the Publishers of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory," will meet with prompt attention.

All communications must be addressed to the "Editor of the DAILY VEDETTE, Camp Douglas, Utah Territory."

Mr. E. D. FENNINGTON is our authorized Agent for the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.

Mr. L. W. A. COLE is our Carrier and Soliciting Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND SHAMPOOING.

E. J. CASANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODIOUS SALOON

South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage. Jan 20-11f

DENTISTRY.

DR. WM. H. GROVES, late of San Francisco, Cal., Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. Office, next door to the National Hotel, G. S. L. City. nov 27-11f

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St. opposite the Town Clock, G. S. L. C.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. Jan 7-11f

DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

C. D. BECKWITH, HAS THE PLEASURE OF announcing to the public, that he is now prepared to take

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS

In the daguerrean art, at prices to suit. Gallery opposite the Commissary Store, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan 20-11f

UNION HOUSE.

ON Main Street, G. S. L. City, one door north of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse. Meals at all hours, and at the most reasonable rates.

OYSTER SUPPERS

served up on the shortest notice, and in first rate style. T. R. MILLER & CO. Jan 8-11f

GOLD! GOLD!!

THE undersigned thanks his numerous friends for past patronage, and trusts by strict attention to business and good workmanship, to merit a continuation of their favors.

Gold and Silver worked with every design of jewelry. W. JONES.

Two doors south of the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Main Street, Great Salt Lake City. Jan 9-11m

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting

SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call. dec 18-13m

WILLIAM MAUGER

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the public that he is prepared to perform all work entrusted to him, with neatness and dispatch. Watches repaired and warranted to keep good time. All jewelry repaired by him he guarantees to give satisfaction.

Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Watch Guards, Ladies' Watches, Breastpins, Finger Rings, Brooches, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, etc. in fact every thing to be found at a Jeweler's Store, for sale at his shop at Camp Douglas, U. T. Jan 19-11f

[From the Mobile Tribune, Nov. 8th.

ASA HARTZ IS TAKEN PRISONER.

JACQUE O'DIMUNTIZ, Esq.—My Dear Bower: I am a conquered province; a subjugated sovereignty. In the beautiful and expressive lingo of the army, I am gone up—in more ways than one. Asa Hartz is a prisoner of war.

And so is Klubs.

That you may know, my dear bower, the full history of this lamentable affair, I have concluded to overhaul my journal, and give you the particulars through the Mobile Tribune, beginning with

Sunday, July the 19th.—Mounted the poop-deck of a horse that had been impressed from the undertaker by the laziest Lieutenant in the service, and was going toward the Lapstone Rangers at the rate of a mile an hour. Sent Klubs ahead as an advanced guard, with instructions to reconnoiter and find out if the enemy were near. Klubs is a genius, my bower, keenly alive to all that's on the board, and on this occasion played his hand beautifully; so well, indeed, that we will both have an opportunity to spend the summer and fall months where the delightful breezes of Erie lake will fan our fevered brows.

Klubs went ahead, and as soon as out of sight, made a brilliant, dashing and successful raid upon a farmhouse dairy—capturing, without loss, a pail of buttermilk. The gobbling process, so far as the buttermilk was concerned, was scarcely over, when two very eloquent gentlemen, in blue, made their appearance at dairy door and persuaded Klubs to "come out o' that and mount." Klubs would willingly have declined the invitation, my bower, but the careless handling of a sabre and two revolvers served to impress him with the necessity of at once accepting—and Klubs was led off a captive.

In the sweet innocence of ignorance regarding the fate of poor Klubs, I rode on, my bower, until a sudden turn in the road brought me sacredly near a few hundred Illinois and Missouri cavalry. Finding I had surprised them on their right flank, the strategic idea at once occurred to me that it would be a dogon'd good joke to turn back, and by making a detour surprise them on their left. At least I supposed they were surprised; I know that I was very much so, my bower. The movement was doubtless a good one, if it was carried out, but there were two obstacles to its accomplishment. First, a chronic indisposition to move on the part of my steed. Second, the peculiar winning and persuasive style in which a couple of the gay and festive riders, with Teutonic accent, suggested the propriety of my coming on, "and that d—d quick too!"

By way of doing away with any mistake in regard to the direction I was to take, two carbines were placed in horizontal position, the little end of each bearing directly upon a point six inches above my horse's ears—by which I understood that my line of march lay directly in the direction occupied by their big ends. The attraction was so intense, my bower, that I found it impossible to turn my own or my horse's head from them, and accordingly went on. The following conversation took place:

Gay and festive Raider—Who you was?

Asa Hartz—I am Asa Hartz.

Raider—Vot rank?

Asa Hartz—Major and A. Q. Z. of the Lapstone Rangers, Cosmopolitan Corps.

Wanted to know if I had any arms. Told him no, and wouldn't hurt him for anything in the world. Begged him not to be afraid, but to lead the way to the boss of the raid. Carried me up to Major Fullerton, who told me to make myself at home; that he was on a little pleasure excursion and was only waiting for me to make up the party. Was turned over to Major Montgomery, of the 6th Missouri Cavalry, a gentleman and a soldier, my bower, and worthy of a better cause.

And that was the way in which I was taken in out of the wet.

Monday 20th—By tacit agreement, it was conceded that I was not a prisoner, but had captured the entire party of raiders, and I immediately took command of the expedition, by riding in advance of the column. Klubs, to prevent straggling, remained in the rear; didn't permit any one to leave the line during the march, to go into watermelon patches—oh, no! Stopped at night with a patriotic old farmer, whose sole concern was simply a desire to know if we were able to pay for what we got in greenbacks. Told we would. Patriotic old farmer was satisfied.

Tuesday 21st—Slept last night in a bed. Feel badly this morning. The farmer's "institution," to the number of twenty or thirty, mounted horses, belonging to farmer, and asserted their new freedom by taking position in the rear of the column. Observing little miss (grand-daughter of patriotic farmer) stood at the gate, and as the family servants and family horses filed past, the lachrymal of her first young sorrow streaming down her innocent cheeks.

Wednesday, 22d—Slept last night between two doctors, of the Federal persuasion, and feel grateful that I am alive this morning. Entertained some doubts of the latter proposition until fully satisfied of the fact by Klubs, who introduced to my favorable consideration a glass, with a little sugar and water, and—something in it. Am introduced to several major-generals, brigadier-generals, colonels, captains, etc. Was told to make myself comfortable, and every practicable arrangement seems to have been made to render the accomplishment of that object easy. [Mem.—The Federal generals don't live any better than the rebel generals, my bower.]

Thursday, Aug. 23d—Prepare to go to Vicksburg by railroad; start to Vicksburg by railroad; walk four miles and a half through the hot sun and see the great Ulysses S., playfully and facetiously called old "Unconditional Surrender." Ask to be paroled and go back into Dixie. Nary parole except the limits of the city. A walk around this famous bone of sanguinary contention, my bower, reveals some curious facts and arouses some special recollections. Here are holes in the bluffs wherein the Lapstones sheltered themselves from the iron storm, or peacefully sought to eat in comfort their rations of the last mule and the "last dorg." By the way, my bower, that "last dorg" speech of my uncle Berton is a k-a-nard. He never made it.

It is doubtless a fabrication of my

uncle Jake to get up a sort of a dime-and-a-half enthusiasm in the minds of outsiders, and induce credulous people to believe that the Lapstones had some respect for Mr. Berton. You have doubtless heard, too, my bower, that Vicksburg went up for want of provisions.

That story won't do, Jaque, for I saw with my own eyes the levee, so far as the eye could reach, covered with commissary's stores, and plenty of boats waiting to disgorge more. I was astonished too, to notice what a tremendous change had taken place in public sentiment during one short month. Thirty days ago, my bower, this place was filled with soldiers who swore by Jeff. Davis, and now—would you believe it?—every man you meet is a son of a gun, dressed in blue, and thinks Abe Lincoln is boss of the concern. This is a curious fact, and I am going to bed now to sleep upon it.

A dreary week of fever has elapsed, my bower, since my daily journal of events was touched. The quick and constant rush of hot blood through my veins has left me, in the language of Klubs, "powerful weak." In the intervals of delirium, I have caught sight of a female figure, escaping from my room, and know that some ministering angel of the female style of architecture has been attending me in my illness. God bless the women!

Left Vicksburg on the steamboat Hope, with about six hundred companions in misery. Upon parole not to escape, had the freedom of the boat, and gratefully acknowledged the courtesy and kindness of Captain McGinnis, and all the other officers of the steamer. Reached the heights of Cairo, took the railroad and ran through the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, faster than you can go from patriotic to Jackson Meridian. I wish you would write to "old Blizzard," my bower, and tell him that Asa Hartz is gobbled. I am in Sandusky City, waiting for the boat to take me across the bay to Johnson's famous isle, where I will meet about a thousand of righteous. They are to hive me there, my bower, and I will write you often—if they will let me. Yours, as far as I can go. ASA HARTZ.

SANDUSKY, August, 1863.

A robber recently broke into a house at Debreczin, Hungary, there being only the daughter, age 17, of the occupier at home, except an old man, whom he killed on entering. He demanded her father's property, and told her she must die, lest she should cause his arrest. Seeing that he was in earnest, she begged to be allowed to die by a swift poison, to which he consented. She took a bottle from a shelf, uncorked it, raised it to her lips, and then suddenly dashed the contents into his face and eyes. He fell howling to the floor, and next day died. The bottle contained oil of vitriol.

The number of emigrants landing in New York in 1863, was 155,223; of which 92,681 were from Ireland, 38,236 from Germany, 18,262 from England and 1,944 from Scotland. Last year the whole number was 76,306; increase this year, 78,917, or more than 100 per cent.

To him who has tears in his eyes, the earth and the heavens tremble.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

Wednesday Morning, February 3, 1864.

Brother Kinney Once More!

A few days since we devoted a little space to the Delegate from Utah, and supposed we had done with him for the present. Then, he was applying for information from some Committee in Congress, and seemed to be woefully agitated over the keeping of "a large standing army among the peaceful and loyal people of Utah." Not having succeeded in extracting the desired information from Congress, and being rather snubbed by that somewhat practical body—which now-a-days has little taste for such Quixotic enterprises as "fighting windmills,"—Mr. Kinney like a Mississippi steamboat in a tight place, takes another ship and undertakes to answer his own Inquisitive Resolution and enlighten the War Department.

We understand that the Delegate from Utah has made written application to the War Department for the removal of the troops from this Territory, for divers and sundry reasons. It is no doubt an interesting document, and we hope some day to be able to lay it before our readers. In the meantime, however, we think it well to let the people of this Territory know what their Representative is doing, lest his own native modesty might never apprise them of the heroic efforts he is making in their name, and ostensibly in their behalf. We are happy therefore to be able to give the substance if not the words of our worthy Delegate. Bro. Kinney expresses the most profound detestation of "this wicked rebellion," and is perfectly willing to have it crushed by the "gallant Gen. Connor" and his brave Californians.

He is affected almost to tears that such stout arms should be allowed to wither away from pure inertia, among the loyal people of Utah. Are not, says he, the Indians all right? Do not the stages safely traverse the road laden with letters, and overlaid with Pub. Doc's franked by J. F. K.? Have not the members of the Legislature all taken the oath of allegiance, administered by the late Chief Justice himself? All of which questions may be answered in the affirmative, and yet involve no good reason for the removal of the troops.

Bro. Kinney should remember the old adage, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." What security would there be if the troops left this Territory, that the Indians would remain quiet? Who could say that the scenes of massacre and bloodshed which devastated the land before the soldiers arrived here would not be repeated? Who can vouch for the continuance of peace when the troops are withdrawn? Who does not know that the present peaceful condition of the Territory was only wrung from the savages, by whipping them into subjection, and after several fights with and victories over them? Mr. Kinney thinks that the work of the California soldiers in Utah is done. Mr. Kinney is mistaken. It is only just begun, and under the blessing of Heaven it will be completed. The soldiers are going not only to give peace to the people, but to perpetuate it. They intend that the Overland Mail shall pass and repass daily in security—that emigrants shall cross the continent safe from molestation—that men may be free to come and go as they list without fear—that there shall be no more Humboldt murders or Mountain Meadow massacres—that adventurous men from the East and West, wishing to locate upon and develop the riches of Uncle Sam's wide domain, shall be protected in so doing. In a word, they intend that all men shall know, recognize and respect the fact that Utah Territory is a part of heritage of every citizen of the United States, and when they come to claim or enjoy it, they shall be protected from savage Indians, or "any other man."

But Mr. Kinney waxes wroth over the alleged fact that Camp Douglas is within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City—which he esteems a burning outrage on "a loyal and peaceful people." Well, now who ever before heard of a loyal and peaceful people or their representative going off in hysterics because a camp of loyal Union troops was es-

tablished among them? Who ever thought of the citizens of Ohio growing rampant because of the proximity of Camp Chase, or those of Chicago becoming enraged at the presence of a small army near by? What loyal citizen of California has been crazy enough to object to the presence of the soldiers at the Presidio, Fort Point, or Alcatraz? Or of the 6th Cal. Vols., at Benicia, or of the location of Camp Union at Sacramento? What would be said or thought of a Massachusetts Union man complaining of the presence of Union troops, in, around and all about Boston? Truly, it would be highly ridiculous. Loyal and peaceful men don't object to having loyal troops near them. To the true citizen there is no terror in the proximity of Union soldiers, and to a loyal community it is no menace when our country's loyal regiments march to their towns, cities, Territories or States, to give them protection or receive their hospitalities. When soldiers of the Union become obnoxious to a community, for no apparent cause, it does not argue much for either the loyalty, patriotism or lamb-like disposition of that community. Mr. Kinney, if an honest man, as we do not doubt he is, would not regard it as a menace for a police officer to put up at the same hotel with himself.

But the plain fact is, that there are some folks in this Territory who don't feel altogether comfortable in the presence of Uncle Sam's blue coats, and whose every effort it is and has been to instill into the people's minds that the Government and its agents are their direct foes. The conduct and bearing of the troops since they have been here have already done much to disabuse the people of these notions. When, therefore, Mr. Kinney demands their removal he speaks in the interest or as the representative of men antagonistic to the Government, and not for the "loyal and peaceful people of Utah" or any other place. He is but the exponent of the exploded and unpatriotic policy of isolation, which sought to exclude by fair means or foul the migration into the Territory of citizens whose right it is to come and whose mission it will be to develop, enrich, advance and, if necessary, hereafter revolutionize Utah.

The people of this Territory are not so blind as to fail to see that the presence of the troops, while it ensures them protection, also opens to them a market for their produce and the products of their industry. The farmer knows that before they came he received but 75 cents for his wheat, in store goods; while now it commands from \$3 to five \$5 per bushel, in cash. This enormous advance is not confined to wheat but to every thing the people have to sell. The troops have mainly contributed to this result. They have set money afloat in abundance, where before it was a curiosity, and the material prosperity of the Territory has been advanced four fold in every respect. Mr. Kinney, we are convinced, does not speak in the interest of the people when he makes his preposterous demands. Admitting all he alleges, the whole thing resolves itself into this proposition: If the people of Utah are loyal, the presence of loyal troops is no cause of offense, and they should not, therefore, be withdrawn. If the people of Utah, or any considerable number of them are disloyal, there is need for the troops here, and they certainly should not be removed. If Bro. Kinney will leave army matters to Gen. Halleck and the proper authorities, the "wicked rebellion" will be crushed soon enough to satisfy even his impatient soul, and if the War Department requires the presence of the California troops "on the Potomac" the news will come through the proper channels and be hailed joyfully by one and all of them. But we think the machine can be run without the assistance of Utah's projecting enterprising and patriotic Delegate.

It is hardly necessary for us to assure the people of this Territory, the majority of whom, we are convinced, would view with regret and alarm the departure of the troops, that the latter will not be withdrawn, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of Mr. Delegate Kinney to that end. They will remain here until all possibility of danger from savage inroads shall have passed, and so long as the rights, interests and welfare of American citizens in Utah shall demand their presence.

The U. S. Government is the supreme authority here, and in matters pertaining to general affairs, its jurisdiction is not only sovereign, but exclusive. To that proposition no good citizen can object, and if a bad or doubtful one does, it will be assuredly in vain.

Camp Douglas Theater.

Monday evening there was a fine performance at this establishment, and we were pleased to note a good house.

The ballads and songs were well given and called down merited applause.

"Bombastus Furioso," a first rate burlesque on a burlesque was put on the stage in good style and the parts well rendered. Mr. Geo. Pardey was the head and front of the fun, as Bombastus, and Mr. White's King, was, as the boys say, bully. Mr. Harris was as modest as a blushing maid, but if he would hold up his head and not get so skeered would make a better actor than he now is. Modesty my boy, won't do on the stage—cheek is everything. If you don't think so, just go to the city theater a time or two. Miss Raffelle was, as usual, very acceptable, and as Distaffine "threw herself" in the most approved style.

The Tableau of the "Union Altar" was very pretty, and was well worth the price of admission to see.

There will be another performance at this Theater on Saturday night of this week. Let there be a general attendance.

Veterans.

Capt. Wm. M. Johns, 3d Infantry, C. V., has been announced in General Orders, by order of Col. Pollock, as the Recruiting Officer of Veteran Volunteers, 3d Infantry, C. V., and having opened his office in Camp Douglas will enter immediately upon the performance of his duties.

Lieut. Geo. D. Conrad, of the 2d Cavalry, C. V., has been also announced by order of Lieut. Col. Jones, as the Recruiting Officer of Veterans for the 2d Cavalry, C. V. Lieut. Conrad has been ordered to report forthwith at the Head-Quarters of his regiment (Camp Douglas) and will shortly proceed to re-enlist all men of the 2d Cavalry so desiring and who may be accepted.

As published in the Vedette heretofore, soldiers enlisting in the Veteran Corps will receive the large bounties offered to such by the Government, and it is to be hoped that Californians now here will respond promptly and generally to the call made upon them. The country needs their services, and we trust that the 3d Infantry and 2d Cavalry, C. V., will be merged entirely in the ranks of the Veterans of the war.

Artemus Ward Recovers—Himself

We are pleased to announce that A. Ward, the celebrated "showman of wax figures" has recovered from his recent severe illness and is waxing strong and punny. We are authorized by his attending physician to contradict the report that Mr. Ward feigned sickness and was only playing a sad "goak" on the Liberal correspondent of the Sacramento Union. He had a bad cold, pains in the back and legs, considerable fever, and—wasn't very well himself; still it was only another phase of the "bad spell" to which he has (as a writer) been so long subject. Of course he will "speak a piece" before he leaves this Saintly land, which will be some time next week.

The Bannack Mail.

The Postmaster informs us that the United States Mail service between Salt Lake City and Bannack City, Idaho, will commence on Monday 1st, leaving both Cities every Monday morning at 8 o'clock. All the Post Offices North of Salt Lake City, and the Military Post at Soda Springs, will be supplied by this service. Until further notice, the semi-weekly service will be continued between this and Brigham City.

Mails for all the cities North to Bannack, will leave Monday, at 8 a. m. To cities North as far as Brigham City, will leave at 8 a. m., every Thursday. Mails from Brigham City may be expected every Wednesday by 4 p. m., and from Bannack and Northern cities, every Saturday by 4 p. m.

MARRIED.

At Salt Lake City, Feb. 1st, 1864, by Judge Tilton, Serg't John Frank, of Co. H, 43d Cav., C. V., and Miss Mary Ann Guiley, of Salt Lake City.

DIED.

At Farmington, Jan. 22d, 1864, Thomas Sedgwick, aged 49 years, formerly of Brownsville, Pa. Green Co. Tenn. papers please copy.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held in the City, January 25th, 1864, an assessment was levied of two dollars and fifty cents per share. Payable on or before February 15th, 1864.

By order of the Board.
G. W. CARHETON, Secy.
Jordan Silver Mining Co.
Great Salt Lake City, Jan. 25, 1864. feb3-1m

VEDETTE SILVER AND COPPER MINING Company.

At a MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS HELD THIS day, an assessment of Ten Cents per foot was levied, and made payable to the Secretary and Treasurer, on or before the 1st day of February next.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 19th, 1864. HENRY O. PRATT, Sec. & Treas. Jan21dwtf

POTATOES FOR SALE!

BUTTER, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, HAMS, CHEESE and a general assortment of Produce constantly on hand and for sale at

GREER'S Variety Store,
East Side of Main Street,
Great Salt Lake City.

WALKER BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Now offer to the public a complete

WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Of every description, and are constantly receiving

NEW GOODS.

Three mule trains to arrive from California, with a fine and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE

FOR EARLY SPRING TRADE. Jan5-dtf

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market;

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,
HARDWARE, CUTTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS, AND TRY OUR PRICES.

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

nov27-1lf

A. GILBERT.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO DAILY VEDETTE.]

Foreign News.

The following is additional by the Kedar, which left Liverpool on the 12th ult:

NEW YORK, Jan. 29th.

A Hamburg telegram says the Danes had opened the dams of the Eider to inundate the country at the approach to Frederickstadt. The Puruly is obstructed principally by the military force of Denmark. Sixteen thousand men were concentrated in the city of Schleswig. Colossal palisades and extensive barracks are being erected. The class of soldiers of the age of thirty-five had been called out by the Danish government. War-like preparations are going on in Norway. Documents taken from four Italians, first arrested in Paris, implicate Mazzini as the originator of the plot, and that he paid the men's expenses.

By the Australasia from Liverpool the 16th and Queenstown the 17th ult.: Government investigations into the case of the rebel privateer Rappahannock, and the late war steamer Victor, resulted in proving certain officials at Sheerness guilty of gross neglect of duty and of a violation of the neutrality laws. The Government is determined to prosecute Mr. Rumble, the principal engineer and inspector of machinery, who was brought before a magistrate and bound over in a heavy bond. No proceedings yet had against others.

The case of the Pampero, seized on the Clyde, has been transferred to the Scotch Court of Sessions, as an exchange case, and would be shortly investigated.

The steamer Germania, from Southampton, brought over several heavy siege guns of large calibre for Federal use.

Three persons were summoned to Liverpool at the Police Court, on the 15th, charged with enlisting for rebels. Only one appeared, and the evidence showing his complicity, he was bound over to appear at the next Court. The Government Prosecutor and the defendant's counsel denounced the case as one of trumpery, and condemned the Federal espionage.

The King of Denmark made a brief speech, pledging himself to defend Danish rights. Austria and Prussia had taken steps in the Diet with a pacific tendency. Opposition speeches in the Corps Legislatif had given rise to alarming remarks in Paris. It is stated that the Emperor is greatly offended. There were some rumors of a possible coup de etat.

The Tribune's Japan letter, of Dec. 1st, confirms the statement that Satsuma offered to pay twenty-five thousand pounds as indemnity for the murder of Richardson, but a number of days passed without the money being forthcoming. It is supposed the Tycoon will be the party really making the payment. The Yeddo Government promised to pay ten thousand pounds for firing into the American steamer Pembroke, by the Prince of Nogote.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th.

A bill was introduced into the House today, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, taxing all transactions in gold two per cent.

A joint-resolution declaring against the efforts of France to possess Mexico, was also introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Joseph to be the Western Terminus of Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 29th.

The lower house of the Legislature have adopted amendments making St.

Joseph the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad.

From Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30th.

Knoxville dispatch of the 22d, says our entire force crossed the Hollston at Strawberry Plains, and fell back to a new position. Our loss in stores at Strawberry Plains is pretty severe. Several caissons were blown up, and two hundred stragglers were picked up by the rebels. After crossing the Hollston our troops burned the bridge and everything likely to fall into the hands of the enemy; among other things, a considerable quantity of new clothing. Early on the morning of the 22d the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river at Armstrong's, six miles above Knoxville, and a squad of Longstreet's men are since reported to be within four miles of the city. The movement of the enemy is not clearly understood, but the impression gains ground that Knoxville is on the eve of siege. Men have been put to work on the fortifications around the city. Our cavalry had advanced to Sevierville, but did not meet the enemy. Longstreet has a well fortified position at Bull's Gap, where the Tennessee and Virginia road cuts the Bays mountains; from thence he can with great facility throw forces into the valley on either side.

Another dispatch says Longstreet, on the 21st and 22d, was within five miles of Knoxville. Heavy skirmishing had taken place, but owing to the indomitable firmness of the Federal troops in their entrenchments, the enemy was compelled to fall back to their old line, 22 miles from Knoxville. It is further stated that in consequence of the condition of the roads another advance by Longstreet is impossible. It is a settled conclusion that he has been largely reinforced. The Richmond papers have the following:

The Herald's army dispatch reports that 130 deserters came into our lines in one squad, on Wednesday.

RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., Jan. 26.

Our cavalry are still in the vicinity of Knoxville. Their captures, during the recent retreat of the Union army, were eight thousand cattle, and five hundred wagons, two hundred loaded with tobacco, and several hundred barrels of flour.

Success of Forest.

DALTON, GA., Jan. 23d.

Forest is doing good service. He has whipped the enemy at Lagrange, Collierville and Germantown. There is a large force in East Tennessee ready to join him.

From Charleston—Reduced State of Lee's Army.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26th.

24 shots were fired at the city within the last 24 hours. The fleet remain quiet.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27th.

The enemy has been engaged hauling ammunition to batteries Gregg and Wagner. Seven shells were fired into the city since last report. Dissatisfaction in Lee's army in consequence of the reduction of rations has reached such a pitch as to require the commanders to issue an order appealing to their patriotism and religion to prevent mutiny. Recent intelligence from Lee's army, states they are executing a tithe tax of one tenth of all forage and supplies, on the inhabitants thereabout; that horses of the army receive only four ears of corn a day, and not allowed to be used except in extraordinary emergency.

Condition of the Rebel Treasury.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29th.

The Richmond Whig of Wednesday, has a synopsis of a report of the rebel

Secretary of the Treasury: The funded debt, two hundred and eighty millions; call certificates, ninety-eight millions; interest-bearing treasury notes, one hundred and two millions; non-interest-bearing treasury notes, seven hundred and twenty millions; less treasury notes on hand, two hundred and ninety-seven millions.

It appears from dispatches read in the rebel Congress that several brigades have re-enlisted for the war. Strenuous efforts are being made to initiate general movements for the same effect.

Great complaint is made by rebel soldiers against mail irregularities. Letters require fifteen days to go two hundred miles.

Rebels Defeated—Two Guns and 100 Prisoners Captured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30th.

The following was received at Headquarters:

Knoxville 29th. Gen. Foster telegraphs from Knoxville, 28th. Followed cavalry under Gen. Sturgis, and achieved a victory over the enemy yesterday, near Fair Garden, ten miles east of Sevierville. McCook's division drove the enemy about two miles after a stubborn fight, lasting from daylight until four o'clock in the evening. We captured two steel rifled guns, and over one hundred prisoners. The enemy's loss was considerable, sixty-five being killed or wounded in one charge. Garard's of Wolford's division came up in time to be sent in pursuit.

(Signed.) JAS. RAWLINGS,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

The Garrison at Athens Defeats the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29th.

The enemy six hundred strong, attacked Garrison at Athens, but after a fight of twenty-four hours duration, were repulsed. Our loss twenty, that of the enemy much greater. On the 27th Col. Miller had a severe fight this side of Florence, repulsing the enemy. Our loss 15 killed, 75 wounded.

From Texas.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31st.

New Orleans, 24th. A private letter from Texas gives an account of the destruction of a rebel cotton-clad gunboat near Port Cavallo on the 31st, by the Monongahela. The letter also states that the rebels are in strong force at Brazos, fifteen miles inland. On Brazos, ten thousand, it is said, are concentrated there; fortifications, mounting 24 pounders, have been erected.

BODENBURG & KAHN. NEW MERCHANDISE.

Just received from the
EASTERN MARKET,
Consisting in part of the best

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
PRINTS,
BROWN SHEETINGS, LINSEYS,
DENIMS, SATINETTS, JEANS,
CHECKS, FLANNELS, HICK-
ORY TWEEDS,**

And a full assortment of
DRESS GOODS,

Fall and Winter

**Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hardware,
Crockery,**

And a large and General Stock of

Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Cigars, Tobacco, etc.

Call and Examine our New Stock, at the old stand of

HOPPER, ELDREDGE & Co., East Temple street.

dec11dtf BODENBURG & KAHN.

DENTISTRY.

THOMAS B. PEARCE, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, is now prepared to attend to the wants of those who favor him with a call. Teeth cleaned, fitted and extracted, or put in from one to a full set, and satisfaction given. Patronage respectfully solicited. Office a little south of the Post Office, Main street, Great Salt Lake City.

N. B.—Mrs. L. PEARCE, Plain and Fancy Seamstress, solicits the patronage of the public. She may be found in the above place.

THEATER!!

GREATER SALT LAKE CITY!!

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT.

The Popular Artists, MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN, and MR. B. SNOW, are engaged.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3rd, 1864.

Will be presented the Beautiful play in 5 Acts,

LOVE'S SACRIFICE or The Rival Merchants.

MARGARET ELMORE - - - - - MRS. S. M. IRWIN
MATHEW ELMORE - - - - - MR. B. SNOW
EUGENE DE LORME - - - - - MR. S. M. IRWIN

Other characters by Messrs. CAINE, CLAWSON, MACKENZIE, WHITNEY and Mesdames WOODMANSEE, CLAWSON and ROMNEY.

To Conclude with the laughable Farce,

The Trials of Tompkins.

Characters by Messrs. CLAWSON, MARGRETT, SIMMONS, Mrs. CLAWSON and Miss ALEXANDER.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

RANSOHOFF & BRO.,

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and
Staple Articles,**

Ever Brought to this Territory.

**Selected With Especial View to this
Market!**

AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A Full Assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Including

**Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.**

In Fact Everything Desirable, Necessary and Useful from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

Give us a Call, and see our Prices.

nvo27dtf RANSOHOFF & BRO.

COAL NOTICE.

G. W. CARLETON, Wm. GALBRAITH.
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to deliver at their mine on East Weber, a first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (\$5) dollars per ton. We guarantee this Coal of a quality superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of our Coal is identical with the famous Cannon Coal. Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Telegraph Office, G. S. L. City.
Jan18:164w2mdh CARLETON & GALBRAITH.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T. Apply to the Post Treasurer. Jan27dtf

NOTICE.

Mining Certificates, Stock etc.—Having received Plats, Cuts, Bank note paper and other material from California, we are now prepared to execute in the finest style, certificates of stock for Mining Companies incorporated either in this Territory, California, or Nevada.

ALL THE NECESSARY PRINTING for Mining Companies executed with neatness, and dispatch and on reasonable terms.

[From the New York Evening Post, Dec. 19th.]

THE NEW NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The first notes of the new National currency authorized by Congress in the beginning of the present year will be issued in a few days. Some of them have already been sent to Washington to receive the Government impress. The considerable time which has elapsed since the passage of the Act has been employed in completing the designs and perfecting the notes. No official statements in relation to this currency have yet been made by the Treasury Department, but the five dollar and ten dollar notes, which are respectively in the hands of the Continental and American Bank Note Companies, of this city, and some unfinished dies for the notes of higher denominations, sufficiently indicate the nature of the designs.

The plan of the notes is novel, and singularly beautiful. The prominent heads and figures which distinguish so many of the bank bills now in use are entirely omitted from these notes; the figures denoting value are small; and the borders are neatly and carefully engraved with combinations and wreaths. The ordinary distinction between the "face" and "back" of bank notes has in this case been so nearly destroyed that the designations "obverse" and "reverse" have taken the place of those terms in the nomenclature adopted by the department. The idea underlying the system upon which will be carried through the series of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, is that of representing in the vignettes on the face of the notes the leading events in the history of our country, with corresponding allegorical pieces of pleasing effect, and generally of patriotic suggestion. Covering nearly half the space on the back of the notes there are engravings of celebrated pictures, illustrative of American history, from "The Landing of Columbus," which decorate the five dollar note, to the events of the revolution, while "the battle of Lake Erie" is one of the vignettes of the one hundred dollar denomination. It may be inferred, but it is by no means certain, that the illustrations on the five hundred dollar and the thousand dollar notes, which it is understood are not yet in the hands of the engraver, unless in the Department at Washington, are to commemorate the progress and collapse of the rebellion. Below will be found brief descriptions of the notes nearly finished, with some account of the others. There are two vignettes on the face of each note, which is entirely printed in black, and besides the principal piece on the back are the National arms and those of the State where the bank of issue is situated, which, with the border, are printed in green.

THE FIVE DOLLAR NOTE.

The vignette at the left hand lower corner represents Columbus discovering the land. Columbus is in the foreground; on the deck of his vessel, is a figure turning toward him, as if in consultation. Another figure is represented grasping a crucifix; the face is turned heavenward. In the background is a group, of which the principal figure is a priest. On the other end of the note is an allegorical piece representing Columbus introducing America to the Old World. The design of this piece is happily conceived and rendered. The figure of America is that of a young girl. Europe, Asia and Africa are represented by corresponding figures. Europe is in the immediate foreground, Asia is next, and the sable figure of Africa is standing further back. There is also a distant view of shipping and the ocean. The back of the note is ornamented with a finely executed engraving

of the Landing of Columbus, from the painting by Vanderlyn, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The appearance of the representation on the note is greatly superior to that of the original, the drawing having been improved by Casilear and other artists. The ends, of elaborate scroll and lathe work, include, at the right, in an oval an inch by an inch and a half, the National eagle and shield, with "U. S." in cipher on the sky in the background. The corresponding oval at the other end of the note will contain the coat of arms of the State, as already described. The name of the State will appear on the sky in the background. The legend on the face of the note is as follows:

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

This note is secured by Bonds of
THE UNITED STATES,

Deposited

With the United States Treasurer at
Washington.

L. E. CHITTENDEN, F. E. SPINNER,
Reg'r. of the Treas'y. Treasurer U. S.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF

[Here will be inserted the name of
the place where the bank is situated.]

WILL PAY THE BEARER ON DEMAND

FIVE DOLLARS.

[Place of the date.]

These words are so much crowded on the note, and the letters are so black, that the beauty of the engraving is less displayed than it otherwise would be. The places for the signatures of the President and Cashier are next the lower margin, and near the vignettes. The following is that part of the inscription on the back which describes the uses of the note:

This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt.

THE TEN-DOLLAR NOTE.

The legends on the ten-dollar note are the same as those on the five, with the exception, of course, of the denomination. The general arrangement of details is the same, and in that respect the description of the five will apply to the entire series. The vignettes and engravings form the main points of difference. The general shape and design of the figures are also changed. The vignette representation of Fact on the ten-dollar note delineates the experiment of Franklin by which, with the historical kite, he caught the lightning. The philosopher in the foreground stands perfectly undisturbed in the storm, while lurid flashes light up the clouds; an attendant with the "bottle"—the electrical jar into which Franklin conveyed the lightning—is represented in the engraving. The scene is one of much sublimity. The corresponding allegorical piece is a beautiful conception. The Genius of America, represented by a female figure, borne upon an eagle amid the clouds, grasps a thunderbolt. The characteristic placidity which distinguishes Franklin attaches also to this figure in a remarkable degree. The engraving on the back of the note is from the well known painting, "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi." There are many figures, and the picture as here represented is improved from the original, like that of the landing of Columbus on the five-dollar note. The work is in the highest style of art. The other portions of the back are like those on the note first described.

OTHER NOTES.

The historical representation on the face of the twenty-dollar note is of the battle of Lexington. The allegorical piece is "Loyalty;" and it is a timely

and spirited picture. A figure of Liberty, standing in the foreground, bears aloft the stars and stripes. Near by, on each side and in the background, are figures of men—farmers, artisans and others—who are around the flag. On the back of the note "The Baptism of Pocahontas" is engraved.

The vignette on the fifty-dollar note is "Washington crossing the Delaware." The corresponding allegory, not yet finished, is understood to be "A Prayer for Victory." The back is ornamented with an engraving from Wier's "Embarkation of the Pilgrims."

The one-hundred-dollar note will have on the face a vignette of the "Battle on Lake Erie," and an allegorical illustration entitled "Maintain It"—that is, liberty and nationality. "The Declaration of Independence," from Trumbull's picture, is to be engraved on the back. None of the notes, except the five and ten dollar denominations, can be promised for distribution to the banks for some time to come. It is understood that a few of the institutions have ordered the whole amount they are authorized to circulate in the smaller notes.

COUNTERFEITING.

The penalties prescribed in the law for counterfeiting, or in any manner altering or imitating the notes, or passing spurious issues, will probably deter individuals who have any capital, or regard for their own safety, from making such efforts. The following is a part of the inscription on the back of the notes:

Counterfeiting or altering this note, or passing any counterfeit or alteration of it, or having in possession any counterfeit plate, or impression of it, or any paper made in imitation of the paper on which it is printed, is felony, and is punishable by \$1,000 fine or fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor, or both.

It is a question, however, for many reasons which we have not space to consider, whether the notes could be successfully counterfeited.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

The beauty of the designs which have been chosen for the embellishment of the notes; the artistic execution of the work; the general similarity of appearance of the different denominations, though the variety is sufficiently marked to be evident upon the most casual observation, and the strictly National character of the notes, form, with other qualities, a currency which it is safe to say has never been equaled. The peculiar adaptation of the designs, particularly of the historical pictures, renders the new currency perfectly unique as well as beautiful. Considerations relating to the financial system upon which the National currency is founded are not within the scope of this article, and it remains only to observe that the maximum amount of currency to be issued is \$300,000,000, and about one hundred and sixty banks have been authorized.

Song.

As through the land at eve we went,
And plucked the ripened ears,
We fell out—my wife and I—
Oh, we fell out, I know not why,
And kissed again with tears.

For when we came where lies the child
We lost in other years,
There above the little grave,
Oh, there above the little grave,
We kissed again with tears. [Thneyson.]

A man who avoids matrimony on account of the cares of wedded life, is compared to one who would amputate a leg to save his toes from corns.

The receipts of grain at Chicago in 1863 were about a million bushels less than in 1862, being 56,379,903 against 57,558,999. The shipments for the same period were 50,548,345.

Little Major.

They called him "Little Major"—the noble drummer boy:
The pride of all his Regiment, and his Commander's joy.

At his post the "Little Major"
Dropp'd his drum that battle day;
On the grass, all stained with crimson
Through that battle night he lay—
Crying, "Oh! for love of Jesus,
Grant me but this little boon!
Can you, friend, refuse me water?
Can you, when I die so soon?"

Chorus—Crying, "Oh! for love of Jesus," etc.

There are none to hear or help him—
All his friends were early fled,
Save the forms out-stretched around him,
Of the dying and the dead.
Hush—they come! there falls a footstep!
How it makes his heart rejoice!
They will help—Oh they will save him,
When they hear his fainting voice—
Crying, "Oh! for love of Jesus," etc.

Now the lights are flashing round him,
And he hears a loyal word;
Strangers they whose lips pronounce it,
Yet he trusts his voice is heard.
It is heard—Oh God, forgive them!
They refuse his dying prayer!
"Nothing but a wounded drummer,"
So they say, and leave him there—
Crying, "Oh! for love of Jesus," etc.

See! the moon that shone above him,
Veils her face, as if in grief;
And the skies are sadly weeping—
Shedding tear-drops of relief.
Yet to die by friends forsaken,
With his last request denied—
This he felt his keenest anguish,
When at morn he gasped and died—
Crying, "Oh! for love of Jesus," etc.

The Richmond Examiner of Dec. 19th appears to be coming to a true sense of the condition of the Confederacy. It says: "The adjective 'Confederacy,' as applied to the various make-shifts rendered necessary by the war, is quite the reverse of complimentary. Confederate coffee is roasty rye. Confederate paper is only fit for wrapping parcels. Confederate swords are as harmless as if they were made of lead. Confederate notes are treated as if they were no more valuable than candle-lighters."

Cobbit in one of his "Rural Rides," says, "I saw no corn standing in ricks; a thing I never saw before, and would not have believed it had I not seen it." The matter-of-fact apostle never found out the bull he had made.

At a late trial, the defendant, who was not familiar with the number of words which the law employs to make a trifling charge, after listening awhile to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said: "Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere allegator knows it."

A little boy asked his mother what "blood relations" meant. She explained to him that it meant near relatives, etc. After thinking a moment, he said: "Then, mother, you must be the bloodiest relation I've got."

Men are born with two eyes, and but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say. The same is also applicable to women and boys.

Why are the Marys the most amiable of their sex? Because they can always be mollified.

The most and the best that is done for you must be done by you.

Lovers care not for places. It matters little to them where they love.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House.
THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the
Bannack Restaurant and Eating House,
situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
JAN 5-11 JOS. D. BAYLESS.

WANTED.
HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by
JAN 5-dwtf WALKER BROS.